Cancer of the Tongue. Case Resembling That of Geo. Grant. gue, eating out to the let se and up to the let solid food, but so tongue, cating oil to the log of my following tenne and up to the left size. I would not at all any solid food, but subsisted on liquids, and my fongue was so far gone I could not talk, such was my wretched, helpless condition the rest of last October (1884), when my ricells commenced giving me swift's Specific. In less than a month the eating places stopped and healing commenced, and the fearful alerture in my check has been closed and firmly knitted together. A process of a new unior lip is progressing finely, and the tongue, which was almost destroyed, is being recovered, and it seems that nature is supplying a new tongue. I can talk so that my friends can readily understand me, and can also eat solid food again. If any doubt these facts I would refer them to Hon John H. Traylor, State Sonator of this district, and to Dr. T. S. Bradfield, of La Grange, Ga.

La Grange, Ga. MRS. MARY L. COMER.

La Grange, Ga., May 14, 1885.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer S. A. anta, Ga. N. Y., 167 W. 23d st.



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DEATH OF THE MAN WHO SAVED FRANK PIERCE IN 1853.

CANNON IS MADE.

COMMISSIONER MONTGOMERY AS A CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMER.

federate brigadier of distinction in the late unpleasantness, was one of the speakers. He said in substance: last hostile gun was fired in the greatest civil war the world hav ever seen. Thank God, we have at last come to a war between 1,000,000 of white population in the South, and 20,000,000 white population in the North. Exclude from the South the States of Kentucky, Maryland and Missouri, and the figures would read 5,500,000 in the outh, and 21,000,000 in the

upon his heart, and in the presence of his God, say that the men of the Union who followed the star spangled banner were not honest. No man can say that the men who espoused the South and followed the stars and bars amid suffer ing, dangers and privations which the human language can never adequately portray, were not honest and conscientious. Henceforth from the union of the states there can be no secession. The colored people are free, and none of you would restore them to slavery, it you could do so, without shedding a drop of blood or the expenditure of a penny. When every issue involved in the war was settled, when peace extended her gentle wings, then it was that the soundest statesmanship and the purest Christianity demanded re-conciliation. Thank God, I have lived to see the Confederate soldier of Shelby's brigade meet in reunion, extending to the Union men whom they have met upon many an ensanguined field an invitation which has been accepted, and both commingling and celebrating together. Did any of you think in the wildest flight of your imagination in 1865 you would witness uch a scene as this in 1885? We are all now citizens of the grandest country the world has ever seen. We are all interested in the indissolubility of the Union and the indestructibility of the States composing it. General Grant trusted the ex-rebel Ackerman. Hayes trusted Key. Longstreet and the gue-rilla Mosby were lifted to high places by Union men, and I challenge any one to point out a Confederate who has betrayed his trust. There was no truer mourner around the bier of General Grant than the two Confederates among Thee for this home, the beauteous birthland of the free, where wanderers from afar may come and breathe the air of liberty.

ent of the Boston Budget, may be regarded as the Speaker of the next House of Representatives, Born in September, 1835, he is now in the prime of life, and his personality is indicative of power. It is betrayed in the severely-cut features, undisfigured by whiskers or mustache. It is in the strong, straight nose, obstinate chin and firmly chiselled lips. It is in the keen, blue eyes, the highly-strung organization. There is no peculiarity of dress or af-fectation of carriage or manner to distinguish him from other men. H not handsome, he is not homely. is simply a plain dressed, plain-spoken, honest Kentuckian, who likes a good eigar and occasionally takes a glass of good whisky. His better half has also the fine physique of the typical Ken-tuckian, is five feet nine, straight as an arrow and lithe as a young girl. is a blonde, with eyes of blue set deeply under strongly marked brows. So young looking is she that it seems impossible that she can be the mother two grown sons, one married. Mrs. Carlisle resembles her husband in many points of character, being dignified without stiffness, highly cultured and of an exceedingly sweet disposition.

McDonald, which occurred in Manchester, N. H., on Wednesday last, recalls to the Union of that city, an incident in the stirring campaign of 1852, which ended in the election of General Franklin Pierce to the Presidency. After the late James M. Campbell, who vas a member of the national Demo-ratic convention, had turned the at-ention of the Virginia delegation to General Pierce as an available candi-date, and the latter's nomination had been secured amidst unbounded enthu siasm, the opposition inaugurated at once a most bitterly partisan campaign. The State constitutional convention of 1852, continues the Union, of which Pierce was a member, had failed to re-peal the religious test, so-called, which required that the governor and mem-bers of the legislature of New Hamp-shire should be of the Protestant faith. The Whig organs falsely charged that General Pierce, as a member of this convention, had opposed the abolition of this test, and that it was mainly due to his influence that the objection-able restriction was retained. This charge was circulated through-out the country, with the obvious purpose of depriving Pierce of Catholic support, and seemed in a fair way of attaining its object, when Rev.

Father McDonald, then in the fifth year of his pastorate at Manchester, in

cole cause of the failure on the part of the people to abolish the test. This accusation, so astounding to honest men in this section of the country, who knew General Pierce had laborel zeal. onsly in behalf of the Catholies, ne to wish that some means might be dopted to disabuse the Catholies of the Union of the false impression which this most untrue charge was likely to create. It was nothing to me how Cathelies voted, but I was not willing that party backs should be permitted with impunity to trade upon whe they call the Catholice vote," The means that he adopted was a ringing letter, three columns long, published a Union-Democrat extra, and generally copied throughout the country. The Pierce and bringing him before the con

Office has taken a very excellent course in the matter of dealing with the turncoat politicians in the Patent Office. Mr. Montgomery is, on the whole, a very fair man for a Democrat, and has been disposed to live up to the spirit as well as the letter of the civil service law. The other day, however, he wanted a place occupied by a colored gentleman who has frequently been very arrogant and insolent since he secured his place in the office five years This man had been a notoriou and made no scruples about neglecting his work when opportunity neglecting his work when opportunity afforded. He tried to retain his position on the ground that he was a Democrat, and insisted that he always voted the Democratic ticket. Mr. Montgomery sent for his papers, and glanc-ing them over said: 'I shall discharge you because you are a liar, and have been guilty of obtaining your salary while in this office under false pretenses. Here you say in your applica-tion that you are a good straight Re-publican and have always voted that ticket. Your indorsers are Republicans and I don't want you. There are several hundred sneaks of this kind in the Departments, who, by currying favor with a few of the Democratic statesmen of to-day, are attempting to retain their positions. If there were a few more Montgomerys the morale of the Civil Service might be improved, at least in so far that a man would soon learn that it was not necessary for him to become an abject Har to retain his place.

Says a Saratoga correspondent of the Savannah News: "I recently asked Mr. Wm. M. Evarts about some of the witticisms which have been attributed to him." "The best thing the newspapers said I perpetrated," said Mr. Evarts, "I wasn't guilty of at all." "What was it?" I asked, "It happened when I was Secretary of State. Every morning the State Department elevator came up full of applicants for foreign missions. One morning when the applicants for missions were ex-tremely large, Catlin, the Commercial Advertiser humorist, remarked, 'That is the largest collection for foreign mis-sions you have had yet.' The newspapers attributed the saying to me, but t was really Cathin's wit." that you sent poor Catlin out of the country, didn't you?" "Oh, no: I re-"Oh, no; I recountry, didn't you? "Oh, no; I're-warded him by making him Consul at Glasgow, and afterward promoted him." Speaking of Mr. Evarts' farm up at Windsor, I told him I under-stood that he raised a large quantity of pigs for the express purpose of sending barrels of pig pork to his friends. "Yes, I am guilty of that," said Mr. Evarts. "I've been sending Bancroft nie nork for years, and if his History America' is successful it will be largely due to my pen." A few years ago Mr. Evarts sent his usual barrel of pickeled pig-pork to Bancroft with this etter: "Dean Banchoft: I am very glad send you two products of my pen to-day—a barrel of pickeled pork and culogy on Chief Justice Chase. Yours,

Few people, says a Western correunbroken mass the entire length of the the required length and rough diame-ter, it is bored and turned with the nicety of the most delicate machine. It of forged steel, large enough for the breech, and of the original tube to be from the breech forward. In preparan inch smaller than the exterior of the

and its shrinkage while cooling forms a "cold well" and provides what is termed in the technology of gunmaking the required "initial tensions"—that is to say, the exertion of a constant pres-sure by the facket upon the walls of the tube within. It usually happens that the compression produced by the shrinking process is so enormous as to contract the bore of the original tube. under the length of the tacket, sufficiently to require the boring-head to be run through again in order to make it unform. After the jacket has been shrunk on the surface it is again turned and polished with mathematical pre-cision. Over this again are shrunk a number of rings or hooks, also of forged steel, and the surface of these is again turned and polished, when the weapon is ready for rifling. This pro-cess is similar to that of grooving rifled small arms, except that it is upon a much larger scale.

John Russell Young, chatting not long ago with a Denver interviewer about General Grant, brought together the particular friends of that hero, thus: 'In the inmost circle of his friends I should put Senator Edmunds, General Logan, Admiral Ammen, Gen

A jewel rare are you, dear Anne, But can you use a frying pan? Or get a meal for a hongry man? O. I will well you if you can, Sweet Anne:

Your dainty fingers wield a fan,

You work in Kensington, fair Anne, Play, sing and dance, but if you can Well mend my pants, none other than Myself can worship like this man, Sweet Anne!

HER PRIDE SUBDUED.

When Helen Vinton was 21 the great mills where her father had made the bulk of his vast fortune became her abdute property.

A heavy charge for a girl, and many of her friends questioned the wisdom of the will. But it had been understood that before that time she would be the wife of her cousin Victor, to whom she had been betrothed almost from her

And, besides this, between her and all care regarding the mills stood her foreman, Stephen Walker, the strong, calm man whom the men both loved and feared, and whose father had been foreman there before him.

And though the marriage had been delayed from time to time, and Victor and victor had spent most of the two years since she reached her majority wandering over Europe, she had never known the responsibility of her position until this responsionly of acr position until time autumn day, when she sat amidst the rich surroundings of her library, her-self the fairest object there, bending wearily over the long columns of fig-ures that represented to her the state

of her business.

There was a quick step in the hall, and Stephen Walker entered—a tall, rugged man with kindly brown eyes, and a smile that redeemed the plain ness of his features, with strength and determination in every line of his face. "You are examining the accounts, Miss Vinton. I trust you find no diffi-

culty in understanding them?" "Oh, I dare say they are plain enough," she replied with a forced enough, 'but I was always stupid about figures. This is a heavy burden you have thrown on my shoulders, Mr. Walker—how heavy I scarcely realized until I attempted to go over these dreadful books.

Stephen Walker grew very pale and his voice sounded harsh and strained as he said:

as ne said:
"I hope there will be no trouble,
Miss Vinton. I suppose Victor will be
home in the spring, and I think Brown
will be quite capable of taking charge
uptil then." until then."

"I dare say we will do very well, and I connot blame you for wishing to go. I know you have talents that are quite thrown away here. But, Stephen,"—with a little break in her sweet, proud voice, and extending her hands to him—'I will miss you sadly,' He took her hands in his, and bent over them with a great sob in his voice

"Oh, Helen, don't you know? Can't you understand? It is not because I you understand? It is not because I want to better myself that I must go, but because to stay here seeing you every day, and knowing as I do that you can never be mine, is madness; for, oh, Nell, my queen, I love you." "Stop!" she said passionately, her face white and a steady gleam in her eyes that would have daunted a weaker

"No you must bear me. I never meant to tell you this, but now you must know why I desert the charge your father left to me. I remember the first day I saw you, when your father brought you down to the dusty old mill—a tiny, golden haired fairy, who seemed of liner clay than I, a rough boy—and left you for a whole day in my care. Helen from that day I have worshiped you madly, hope-lessly, I know, but as a man never loved before; and now to stay here and see you Victor's wife is worse than death."

Have you quite finished," she said, coldly, as he paused. "Then go, It is well you have chosen to leave here at once. And never dare to come in my presence again."

He turned without another word and went wearily out into the autumn even-ing, where the wet wind, sobbing through the leafeless branches of the trees, seemed a dreary echo to his

And inside, prone on the floor, her golden hair trailed over the rich car-pet, Helea Vinton lay struggling with the great sense of loss and pain, as she listened to the sound of his footsteps down the broad path and out of her life, realizing that Stephen Walker had loved her no better than she had loved him, but thinking that between John Vinton's daughter and the man of the mill was a gulf that not

even love could bridge.

The winter that followed was a trying one to Miss Vinton. Brown, the man whom Mr. Walker had left to fill his place, fell ill soon after his depart-ure, and the burden of responsibility

fell upon her. Ich upon her.

She was a proud woman and had
never made friends among her employes. Murmuring and discontent on
one side, and scornful implacability on the other, culminated in a strike, in volving a heavy loss to Miss Vinton and much suffering among her people.

In the spring Victor returned—
bright, handsome Victor—with his happy heart and sunny smile. And with his coming the trouble vanished is though by magic. The men loved rim, and, subducd by the sharp lesson of the winter, were quite ready to como terms.

He was eager for a speedy marriage, ut on one pretext and another it was delayed until the summer faded and the autumn was upon them.
Once or twice during the summer

Victor brought her a newspaper con-aining favorable accounts of an invention of Stephen Walker's—an improve-ment that had been in operation in her mills long before it was patented. The paragraph stated that he had accepted an offer to superintend the cree

tion of some mills in South America, and was going far away.

And then the restraint she had put upon herself suddenly gave away, and she fell down unconscious at Victor feet, who in all his alarm and anxiety,

did not dream of the true cause.

A few days after this, she was engaged in some household duties, lookg very beautiful in her morning ess of soft muslin, when Victor

dress of soft mustin, when Victor's bright face appeared at the window. "I want you to come down to the mills by and by, Nell." he said. "The addition is almost finished, and I want your approval before we remove the scaffolding." "Very well, Victor, I will be down presently," she said, laying her hands on his shoulders, and looking down in to the frank, handsome face, with a sceret regret that she did not love him

secret regret that she did not love him is he deserved to be loved.

THE VISITORS' GUIDE.

POINTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Where They Are, When to See Them and How to Get There.

The Executive Mansion.

The Executive Mansion.

c residence of the President known as
the White House, is on Pennsylvania
avenue, west of the Treasury building.
It is reached by the Avenue street cars.
The East room of the Mansion is opin
to visitors every day except Studiays.
The grands are tasted by and out with
walks, trees, shrubbery and fountains,
Upon the lot humediately sorth a concert, open to the public is given everySaturday evening during the summer
and early fail, from 5:30 to 7 orchick,
by the United States Marine Band. by the United States Marine Band,

The Supreme Court. It is very unostentations in its furni-ture and of limited scatter capacity

Department of Justice.

Bepartment of Justice,
e Department of Justice is open every
day, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 8
p. m., and occupies themper flowrs of
a large Senecastone building on Fennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and
Fifteen and a half streets northwest.
The principal object of interest is the
gallery of paintings of the AttorneysGeneral of the United States, which is
to the Attorney-General's office. oung master was "always ready with in the Attorney-General's office

> e Aqueduct Bridge erosses the Potomae from the foot of Bridge street, West Washington, and connecting with the oads to Arlington and Fort Meyer, on the Virginia bank. Fort Meyer.

The Aqueduct Bridge.

Fort Meyer is situated in Virginia, a short distance northwest of the Arlington House. It is now a station for instruc-tion of officers and men in the Signal Service of the army.

Arlington. Arlington.

The Arlington House and National Cemetery (open to visitors every day) are situated on the summit of a hill on the Virginia shore of the Potomae, affording an excellent view of Washington. It is about four miles from the Capital across the Aqueduct bridge. The cemetery comprises about 200 acres and the bodies of nearly 15,000 soldiers from the tattle fields of Virginia and the hospitals at the Capital here repose.

The Agricultural Department. c Agricultural Department is between the Washington Menument and Smith-sonian Institution, near Twelfth strict, on the line of the Belt Line cars. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m., to 4 p. m. It contains a museum, seed and specimen rooms, etc., and is

The Botanical Gardens.

The Botanical Gardens are open daily from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. They are situated at the foot of Capitol Hill, facing Pennsylvania avenue. The object of the garden is experimental in floriculture, public information and the distribution of rare plants. The disposition of the collection is according to a geographical rare plants. The disposition of the collection is according to a geographical
distribution. The strictly tropical plants
occupy the central conservatory, and
those of a semi-tropical nature are
placed in the west range and wing, and
all indigenous to countries lying toward the South Pole are in the east
range and wing. During the summer
the hardlest plants in boxes are ranged
on either side of the main walk, and
contribute materially to the beauty of
the garden. In the centre of the lawn
facing the conservatory is the Bartholdi fountain, which was exhibited at
the Centennial Exposition in 1876. The
fountain, in full play, presents a beautiful effect, especially when reflecting
the rays of the sun.

Mt. Vernon.

Mount Vernon is situated on the Potomae 15 miles below Washington. It can be reached daily except Sunday by the steamer W. W. Coreoran, which leaves Seventh street wharf at 10 o'clock a. m. Seventh street wharf at 10 o'clock a. m. sharp, returning at 3:30 p. m. The manison is situate on and eminence overlooking the river and is open to visitors. Near the foot of the incline which leads to the house are the tembs of George Washington and his wife. Martin. Before reaching them the ruins of the old vault, which originally contained the remains of Washington, are pointed out by the guide. Meals can be obtained on the grounds.

Squares, Circles and Statues. addition to the grounds attached to the public bulldings there are a number of beautiful squares and circles in the city. LAPAYETTE SQUARE

faces the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteen-and-a-half and Sixteen-and-a-half streets northwest. In the centre of this square is Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson. It is colossal and cost \$50,000. M'PHERSON SQUARE

M Friends Square

on Vermont avenue, between I and K
streets northwest. The park is laid out
in concrete walks, with shady trees and
shrubbery. In the centre is the bronze
statue of Major-General James B. Me-pherson, which cost \$23,500, and was
crectedby the Army of the Tennessee.

PARRAGUT SQUARE s on K street, at the intersection of Seven-teenth street. The walks are beauti-fully laid out and shaded. In the centre is the colossal bronze statue of David G. Farragut, first Admiral of the United States Navy, executed by Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxle, Washington, D. C., 1880, by order of Congress, at a

JUDICIANY SQUARE, which lies at the head of Four-and-half street, between Fourth and Fifth streets northwest, is one of the largest. In the city. The south portion is occupied by the City Hall. The new Pension build-ing, where the Democratic hangura-tion ball was held, is now in course of crection on the north side of this HAWLINS SQUARE,

New York ayence southwest of the State Department, is tastefully hid out with walks, shady trees, shrubbery and rustle fountains. In the centre is the breaze statue of General John A. Rawlings. It was erected in 1874 and cost \$12,500.

SCOTT SQUARE, the intersection of Massachusetts and Rhode Island avenues, contains the brunze statue of General Winfield Scott. The General is represented in the full uniform of his rank, mounted on a war charger, at rest, and surveying the field of faiths. The stones forming the predestal are the largest ever-quar-ried in this country. The total cost was \$20,000.

LINCOLN SQUARE Capitol, is prettily hid out. In the contrestands the bronze group cutilled "Emmediates the bronze group cutilled "Emmediaths," representing Abendam Linesin, the sixteenth Proxidant of the United States, standing by a monolithand holding in this right hood the proclamation of freedom. A slave kneeling at his feet with manacies broken, is about to rise. The status was creeted by the Western Smillary Commission of St. Lenis, Mo., out of the funds contributed safely by shanes, parted efficients of the United States, declared free by the proclamation of January 1, 1963.

DIPONT CHOLE

DEPONT CHOIN attuated at the intersection of Connecti-cut, Massachusetts and New Hamp-shire avenues and Nineteenth and P streets northwest. In it is the statue of Reur-Admiral S. F. Dupont in Levele broize, 1s cost was \$17,200, creeted by the Government.

PHANELIN SQUARE is between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and I and K streets northwest. This square

was purchased by the Government is least in under to secure control of a fin-spring, the water from which is still area for drinking purposes at the Execu-tive Mapson. The equate is plants with a pleasing variety of aromaenta-frees and shrubs.

TOTAL PROPERTY. the Intersection of Musonicusotts and Maryland avenues northeast, contains the colossal bronze equisirini status of Malor-filmeral Nathaniel Greens, which cost (50,000.

WARRINGTON CHRELE,

Twenty-third street and Pennsylvania averue northwest, comiains the equestrals statue of General George Washington by Clark Mills, erected at a cost of 250,000. The statue was cust out of guns donated by Congress. the small space to the south of the Me morial Lutheran Church, near the cor-ner of Fourteenth street and Massachu

setts avenue auxiliares. There is the statue of Martin Luther, exceted by the Luther Statue Association, from memoration of the 400th anniversay of his birth. It cost \$5,000.

THOMAS CHICLE at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues and Fourteenth street. Lecontains the equisition broads status of General George II. Thomas-erveted by the Army of the Cumber land at a cost of \$50,000.

PROPESSOR HENRY'S STATES. situated about 200 feet, north of the we wing of the Smithsonian Institution, facing south, is the broaze statue of Professor Joseph Honry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The statue, which was inveiled in 1883, was exerted by the Government at a cist of \$15,000.

THE MARSHALL STATUE.

Near the foot of the Capitol building is the bronze statue of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States. It cost \$40,000, and represents the sub-ject as scated in his gown and expound-ing the law.

THE PEACE MONUMENT.

THE FEACE MONUMENT.

Near the western entrance of the Capitol grounds is the Monument of Peace, It was designed by Admiral Porter and erected from subscription started by him in 1885. It commemorates the officers, seamen and marines who fell during the late war. It is in marble and it cost \$21,000. The pedestal and platform, costing \$29,000, were paid for out of an appropriation by Congress. GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON.

reenough's statue of Washington, representing him in a Roman toga, is situated in the park at the east front of the Capitol. It cost \$44,000, appropriated by Congress. In front of the City Hall, at the head of Four-and-a-half street, facing south, is the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was erested in of Abraham Lincoln. It was erected in 1806 by Congress and cost \$15,000. Treasury Department.

Treasury Department, on Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania, avenue, is a three-stery building of Greeian Ionic astheology, with basement, 468 feet in length and 394 feet in width. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a.m. to 2 p. m. State, War and Navy. State. War and Navy.

The State Department building, which includes also the War and Navy Departments, is situated west of the White House and is open to the public daily from 9:30 a. m. to 2:30 p. m., excepting on Thursdays, when only members of the Diplomatic Corps are admitted, and Saturdays, when, during the session, Members of Congress only are thus pricilized.

thus privileged. The Interior Department. his building, better known from the pur-pose for which it was originally creeted s the Patent Office, including Indian Office and General Land Office, lies between Seventh and Eighth and F and G streets northwest, and is open daily, except Sundays, from 9 a.m. to

The General Postoffice. The General Postoffice, standing directly opposite the Patent Office, between and F streets, is open to the publically from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m. The builting is of Corinthian architecture, and it erection wash egun in 1839.

The Army Medical Museum.

The Army Medical Museum, originally a church and subsequently known as Ford's Theatre and made memorable by the assassination of President Lincoln, is situated on Tenth street, between E and F streets, and is secupied by the Surgeon-General. It is a place of great historic interest and open covery day except Sunday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. The house directly opposite, No. 516 Tenth street, is where Mr. Lincoln was taken after he was shot and where he died the next morning.

The Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard.

The Navy Yard is situated on the Amacostia at the terminus of Eighth street southeast, and is reached by the cars of the Washington & Georgetown Railway; also by the herdies. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 a.m. to sunset. Near the Navy Yard gate, on the cast side of Eighth street southeast, and between G and I streets, are the Marine Barracks, open during the same hours. Marine Barra same hours.

The Smithsonian Institution.

The Smithsonian Institution, as Smithsonian Institution and National Museum, objects of great interest to all strangers, are situated in the Smithsonian grounds which occupy 52) acres, extending from Seventh to Twelfth streets, and from B street north to B street south. The Smithsonian grounds proper, on which the buildings are located, consist of 26 acres set apart in the southwest corner of the main reservation. They are open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Washington Barracks.

Washington Barracks.

ae U. S. Barracks, formerly the U. S. Arsenal, open from sunrise to sinset, occupy a level tract of land bordering on the Potomae, twelve feet above high water, at the extreme southern point of the city. It is accessible by the Sevenil and Ninth street cars. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and entered through massive gates swing on heavy guns. The garrison consists of foot and flying batteries, which drill every morning. An open-air concert is given by the Third Artifler Band on Menday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons of each week, from 550 to 650 p. m. Dress parade every evening at seven o'clock. The imgazines are on the Ameostia. Gaark mount every morning.

Government Printing Office. The Government Printing Office and Bind cry is situated on the southwest corne of H and North Capitol streets, are may be reached most conveniently the cars of the Columbia Street Railwi It is open to visitors from 8 a m. to p. in, and the entrance is on Nor Capitol street.

Corcoran Art Gattery. The Corcoran Art Gallery is on the northe-cast corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue. It is some from Outsber to May from 10 a.m. to 4 p. m., and at other seasons from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Toreshays, Thursdays and On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays an intuission for of twenty-five cents is charged. Saturdays being free days.

Cemeteries.

Cemeteries.

Calculations of the superference of the superference

Government Insane Asylum.

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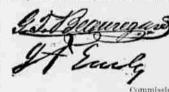
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Leontracted a fearful case of blood poleous in 1883. I was treated by some of the best physicians in Atlanta. They used the old remedies of Mercury and Potash, which brought on rheumatism and impaired my dipestive ergans. Every joint in me was swollen and fulfit pain. When I was given up to the my physicians thought it would be a good inneared taking S. S. S. the physicians and I could not live two weeks under the ordinary treatment. He commenced to give many treatment. He commenced to give many treatment. He commenced to give many treatments are commenced to give many treatments of the second in the case of the continued for several inouties. I see nothing cless and cummenced to investor that the year first. Soon the rheumation, at the

which I continued for several most list. I nothing else, and commenced to impose it the very first. Soon the rhoundation of any appetite became all right, and the list which the doctor said were the most right he had ever seen, began to heal and it lat to Goetaber, 1881, I was a well four and I am stronger now than I ever said before and weight more. S. S. S. has saved as an early grave.

LEM Med. LEM McCLENDON Lem McClendon has been in the same

vire almost intracatous.

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Ladies' Hand Book—useful and attractive, con-taining list of prizes for recipes, information about some cits, given away by all doalers in medicine, or mailed to any address on receipt of 2c, stamp.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

GOOD POLITICAL HISTORY.

HOW A MODERN STEEL RIPLED

MR. AND MRS. CARLISLS.

Senator Cockrett's Speech at a Confederate Rennion in Missouri.

At the reunion of Joe Shelby's Brigade at Higginsville, Mo., on the 25th inst., Senator Cockrell, who was a Con-Twenty years have rolled by since the period born of gratitude and of love. As in affairs of business to be tolerant and forbearing is to be wise and prudent, we can now talk about the war without malice. The soldiers, Union and Confederate, sit side by side and talk of that war, a war on the part of the men of the North for the perpetuity of the Union, and a war on the part of the South for the establishment and perpetuity of a separate govern-ment, yet one which had almost identically the same constitution. It was a war between 7,000,000 of white popu-Human wisdom never devised any

mode for the amicable adjustment of the affairs which precipitated the war. To-day no rational man, no sane man, North or South, can, with his hand

Mr. Carlisle, so writes a correspond-

The death of Rev. Father William

SENATOR EVARTS WIT.

effect was instantaneous and wide-pread. Party hacks were not "per-mitted, with impunity, to trade upon what they call the Catholic vote;" the charge of religious intolerence fell flat, and General Pierce was victorious at the polls in the November following. It is scarcely too much to say that, while Mr. Campbell was justly entitled to his claim of "discovering" General vention, it was Rev. William McDonald. more than any other one man, who made his election possible.

The Brooklyn Times says: "Commissioner Montgomery of the Patent

Evarts. spondent, have any very accurate idea of what a modern steel rifled cannon looks like, or how complex and difficult a process its fabrication is. To the average citizen the word big gun suggests a huge mass of cast iron with a large hole in it-short, cumbrous and ungainly. But the modern steel gun is neither. On the contrary, it is the work of art, and, being so, is a thing of beauty. It begins with what is known as the "tube," which is the only portion of it that extends in an gun. This tube is the foundation of the structure. After being forged to is then ready to receive what is called the "jacket." This is another tube inserted in it for about one third of the length of the latter, measuring ing the jacket for the insertion of the tube, the two are so fitted that the bore

latter. The jacket is then heated to a black heat, by which it is expanded sufficiently to admit the tube,

year of his pastorale at Manchester, in a vigorous letter denonneed the accusation as an unqualified falsehood, conceted for base partisan ends. In this letter he said: "When General Pierce was so unexpectedly nominated as the candidate of one party, he was at once an ecused, by a certain notorious partisan, of being the principal, if not the

SWEET ANNE:

for all concerned, if there was a better feeling between you and your people. "Oh, thank you, Victor!" she will hanglidly. "If there is anything in this

haughtly. "If there is anything are and house that can serve them, they are welcome to it. But to go up there and play the Lady Bountiful, morse the bables and listen to the endless accounts of last winter's rheumatism and this amount a lumbage, is too dreadful Int can they wash a pet or pan? Sweep, bake and brew? O, if they can I am, in truth, the very man, Sweet Anno! this summer's lumbago, is too dreadful for contemplation

"What a thoroughbred little aristo-crat you are, Nell! You were born a hundred years too late. But I think I love you the better as you are," raising the taper fingers to his lips, Yielding to a sudden impulse, she

leaned forward and touched her lips to the bright, boyish brow. And Victor went down the road to he mills with a lighter heart than he

and known for months, for he loved his cousin, and her coldness and indif-ference troubled him sorely. Just then the morning train thun-dered up to the little station, half a mile distant, and left a single passenger —a tall man in a gray tweed suit, who nodded familiarly to the few by-stand-

Victor was standing surrounded by is men, looking like a young god. His straw hat was in his hand, and the wind ruffled his bronze curls.

He was telling them of his arrange ments for the picnic, amid bursts of applause and peals of laughter, for the

ers, and took the path across the fields

On the outskirts of the little group, unnoticed in the excitement of the mo-ment, stood the tall man in the gray tweed suit Suddenly he raises his eyes to the scaffolding above Victor's head, and then, no one knew quite how it hap-

pened, but strong men were thrown right and left, as if by a giant's strength. There was a sickening crash and Victor was thrown, as though he was a child, far out of harm's way, But where he had stood a moment before lay a man they all knew, pinned

down by a heavy beam across his chest. And while they stood horror-stricken and appalled, a graceful woman's form was in their midst. "Men," she said, in a voice so unlike her own that those who heard it never forgot, "can you do nothing but stand and stare like idiots? Victor, he ha given his life for you, can you do nothing to relieve him? Go to the house and see that a room is made ready to receive him. John Stiles, saddle the fleetest horse in the stable, and ride for Dr. Jackson as you never rode before

and the rest of you, put forth all your strength and lift this beam." And they succeeded in rescuing the man, and bore him slowly and silently with all the strong vitality crushed out of him, up the road he had trodden so often-up the broad walk that had echoed so drearily to the sound of his footsteps less than a year ago—into the house that he had been forbidden to enter again; and before them walked woman with wild eyes and white irawn lips.

When the doctor came out of the

room, after all was done that he could do, she met him at the door. "Is there any hope, doctor?"
"I cannot tell yet. He has a strong constitution, and we will hope for the best," said the good old doctor, while the tears stood in his eyes, For he had known and loved Stephen

Walker all his life.

"Doctor, she said, grasping his arm
with passionate force, "you must save
him—you must, you must! Take all
I have—money, lands, everything, but
save his life?" "You forget, my child, that the is-sues of life and death are not in my hands. If any skill of mine can avail to save Stephen Walker's life, I think you know I need no bribe."
"Forgive me, doctor! I scarcely knew what I was saying. I know you will do all you can, and I am a good

Doctor," she said, grasping his arm

nurse—papa always said so."
"Helen, you must not think of nursing him. This strain on your nerves is too great; you are ill already." She laid a slim, cool hand gently in your finger on my pulse, doe tor. It beats evenly. I must be brave and strong for his sake. If I gave my

life for him it would but poorly require what he has done for me. The doctor looked into the white tiful face, in which no trace of th old pride remained and read her secret "It shall be as you wish," he said briefly; "but you must let a nurse help you. It will be a terrible ordeal, even if he recovers." She went into the darkened room, where he lay in a heavy stupor, and knelt beside the couch. Presently he

shell beside the couch. Fresently he opened his eyes and saw her there. A glad smile lighted his face.
"Nell, Queen Nell!" he said softly, and then, "Victor, is he safe?" "Safe and unharmed, Stephen; bu at what a cost!" 'It is better so-better, and easier to

die thus for your happiness than to live through the weary years of exile I

oked forward to."
"Do not talk of dying," she moaned. "You must live for my sake, for I can not live without you." A sudden gladness transfigured his "Do you know what you are saying. Helen? Did you care for me a little after all ?"." "So much, Stephen, that if you are taken there will be no good thing in life left for me but to lie down and die, toe—so much that I could never have

married Victor, though like a coward I shrank from telling him so." "I must live, dear," he said: "I can-And then he drifted away into unonsciousness. It was long days before he knew he

gain-long, weary days while the iron onstitution did battle with the feve that consumed him, and often when it seemed that the battle was hopeless. And through all it she never left him. In that dark time, all that wa best and sweetest in Helen Vinton' nature came to the surface. She had no thought of concealing her love; her whole being went out in one passionate prayer that he might be spared. And when the crisis was passed, and he was pronounced out of danger, there seemed

the most fastidious of Helen Vinten's friends ever looked upon her as having made a mesalliance, for Stephen Walke con both wealth and honor, and neve did wife glory more in her husband uccess than she in his. Victor took his sore heart away as soon as Stephen was out of danger Rut his trouble was not incurable, for he has just brought a fair young girl home, to be mistress of the big house he is building.—[Lowel Courier.

Ask Your Druggist

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o be no room in her heart for her great

oy and thankfulness.
They were married, and I don't think

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